

The democrats in Ohio can't win and fight themselves and the republican party, too.

The latest from Bloomington is that Mlle. Litta is past all recovery, and that her physicians have abandoned all hope of saving her life.

Out of a population of over a million, there are only 11,666 personal tax payers in New York city. This accounts for the big democratic majority.

After some delay and a good deal of canvassing, the people of Bismarck, Dakota, have raised the one hundred thousand dollars bonus for the capital. The building will cost about \$350,000.

Mr. Ingersoll thinks that Dorsey will be found a power wherever he may be. If his power lies in the direction of snatching juries the country has quite enough of it.

Dennis Kearney came all the way from San Francisco to attend the national anti-monopoly convention which met in Chicago on the fourth instant. He was ruled out by a vote of 118 to 74, and stoutly stole away.

Under the recent decision of the supreme court of Missouri, the high license law is constitutional, and this will compel the saloon keepers in St. Louis to pay \$1000 each per annum for the privilege of dealing out liquor.

The many friends of ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, will be glad to hear that he is rapidly regaining his health during his stay in Europe. The brothers are enjoying an income of about \$30,000 a month from their mines in Colorado, and at this rate they will soon be on their feet again.

The condition of the state treasury on the first of the present month is given by the state treasurer as follows:

General fund.....	\$20,400.34
School fund.....	91,318.40
Board of education.....	4,435.11
University fund.....	5,830.71
Academy fund.....	7,225.25
Normal school fund.....	10,337.54
Drainage fund.....	69,578.18
Delinquent tax fund.....	8,339.81
Interest fund.....	10,337.54
St. Croix & L. S. R. R. (treasury fund).....	37,570.59
St. Croix & L. S. R. R. (deposits) fund.....	74,742.12
Redemption fund.....	175,000.00
Allegation fund.....	610.51
Balance in treasury.....	\$921,151.07

There were 418 chronic insane patients in the various county hospitals in this state on the last day of May, and were distributed among the counties having asylums, as follows:

Brown.....	25
Columbia.....	26
Dodge.....	30
Fond du Lac.....	35
Franklin.....	38
Green.....	21
Jefferson.....	44
Rock.....	47
Shushong.....	42
Walworth.....	35
Winnebago.....	32
Wisconsin.....	418

The report of the state board of charities and reform shows that these 418 inmates were equal in labor to only eleven persons.

McGooch has made a settlement with nearly all his Chicago creditors—143 in number. The Evening Wisconsin says, "it is certain that no settlement more favorable to the creditors can be effected or expected. This last deal will cost residents of Milwaukee at least a million and one-quarter dollars, and we think this is more money than has been made by all previous Milwaukee operators on the Chicago board of trade. In these speculative conflicts, in the long run, the larger cities generally win over the speculators who flock there from the smaller ones. New York city usually fleeces outside speculators on the stock exchange, and Chicago generally fleeces out speculators residing in the country or other cities, who try ventures there."

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, is again disappointed by the law's delay. She has been engaged in litigation in New Orleans for forty-eight years, and has secured judgments enough to make her the richest woman in the United States, but the full payments of these she has never received. The last judgment she secured was for two million dollars, and there was every indication that it would be paid and the long years of litigation brought to a close. But in the midst of life we are in disappointment, and the payment has been postponed for three years in order that the verdict may be reviewed by the supreme court of the United States. Mrs. Gaines is 77 years old, is in good health, but she can't outlive the corporation she is suing, and probably she will be carried to the grave before the law will be ready to give her her right.

Mr. Hatton has not been fortunate in winning the confidence and respect of the public since he was appointed assistant postmaster general. He is a young man of much ambition, ability, and dash. But he has not been modest enough for his own good. He was too familiar with the president and the heads of the departments of the government, and also assumed to "run" the postoffice department while he was only second in authority. Mr. Howe told Hatton to do as he pleased, but Mr. Gresham has taken another course, and has notified the young man from Iowa, that inasmuch as he is postmaster general and must bear the responsibility of the conduct of affairs, he shall personally attend to these affairs. Mr. Hatton may not like this, but there is common sense in it, and the people will admire Mr. Gresham all the more for doing his duty in this fashion.

The sober attention of those who are

demanding free trade, is called to the following, which is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Frank Hinton, of Milwaukee, to a friend in that city:

Wednesday and Thursday I spent in the Belgian country near Brussels, at Liege where there are several large iron and steel works. Wages are very low, common laborers receiving two francs a day, or less than 40 cents of our money. The day is from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. The average daily wages of the entire works is said to be less than three and a half francs. Paddlers receive \$1.40 to \$2.00 per day. They are the best paid of the mill men.

This is just what free trade is doing for that country, and there is not much of a chance for American workmen to compete with these prices should the tariff be abolished. But this is hardly any worse than the wages paid in England, a country that pauperize its labor by its free trade. In Leeds, the skilled artisans in the large foundry of Messrs. Greenwood & Batley, get from \$6.75, to \$10.08 per week, while the artisans and laborers in the foundries in Janesville receive from \$12.00 to \$13.00 per week. It is as plain as the noon-day sun that to remove the tariff would be to bring the manufacturers of this country into competition with those of England and other parts of Europe, and the inevitable consequence of this would be the reduction of wages, while all the necessities of life would be unchanged in price.

WAYS OF THE WICKED.

Particulars of the Colorado Assassination--Cause of the Crime.

Lawlessness in Oregon--Whiskey on the Scaffold--A Hanging Executioner.

DENVER, Col., July 6.—The city is terribly excited over news received that two Grand county commissioners had been shot and killed and another commissioner and the county clerk mortally wounded by a masked mob. The trouble that led to the shooting was the result of an old feud dating back to 1874, when the county was created by act of the legislature, and the seat located at Hot Sulphur Springs. At the election held in 1880 the people by a vote changed the county seat to Grand Lake. The matter was taken to the district court, and then to the supreme court. Meanwhile the hatred existing between the two factions was growing in intensity, culminating in the bloody work. Grand county has three commissioners—Barney Day, R. O. Mills, and E. P. Weber—a majority of whom, Day and Mills, were in favor of declaring the vote illegal that created Grand Lake the county seat and removing the records back to the Springs. Last Monday morning, just before 10 o'clock, two commissioners and the clerk started from the house to go to the place of meeting and finish up the business before finally adjourning. When about midway through the thicket, three masked men suddenly sprang out of the bushes and commenced firing, shooting them down almost instantly. Before the work had been done, one of the commissioners returned the fire, instantly killing one of the assassins. The other two masked men, thinking they had killed all three of the party, disappeared in the brush.

When the startled citizens arrived at the place of combat a moment later they found Day dead and Weber and Mills mortally wounded. They took the mask from the other man and found he was Mills, the other commissioner. The two other assassins were not known. Suspicion, however, rests upon two noted desperadoes—Bill Redman and Len Coffin. When the news was brought to Hot Sulphur Springs it produced the most intense excitement, and shortly before dark a party of twenty horsemen, well armed, left for Grand Lake, and a terrible fight is expected. No later news has been received from the scene of the tragedy, as a courier riding fifty miles over the mountains is the only means of communication.

OUT FOR PLUNDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—An Astoria (Oregon) dispatch says: During a fire here Greek and other foreign fishermen plundered indiscriminately, shipping the stolen goods by boat-loads across the river. In the course of the night several thieves were arrested, but during the excitement they escaped several. Their friends threatened that if they were not released another conflagration would follow. They numbered several hundred and were in flames with strong liquor. A meeting of the council and prominent citizens was held, and a strong force organized, and all signs of assembly were closed at 10 p. m. About 1 a. m. an alarm was sounded, and the company assembled. The proper discipline was found open were filled with liquor-infused flames. The proprietors refused to close and the committee marched to the spot. One saloonkeeper closed after some remonstrance, but the second refused. The place was forcibly closed. The owner obeyed the order to leave without the proprietor. The place was replaced and the man was then released. A number of roughs were driven from town and considerable stolen property was restored in obedience to a public proclamation threatening personal consequences. The town is now quiet and steps have been taken to rebuild.

A BUNGLING JACK KETCHER.

EL PASO, Tex., July 6.—Joseph Brewster, a soldier, guilty of the rape of Mrs. Davis, at Fort Davis, a year ago, was hanged at this city. He made no confession, but delivered a speech of twenty minutes, during which he took two big drinks of whiskey, his religious advisor taking the bottle away from him. The knot was tied in a bungling way, and after the fall Brewster writhed and twitched terribly. From the rope slipped and he was hauled up from the trap and upon the platform. The rope was replaced and the man was then released. After being cut down he was placed in a redwood coffin and given in charge of an attending Catholic priest. Over eight hundred spectators were present, the vehicles stationed about numbering thirty. The best of order prevailed throughout the exercises.

KILLED BY A WAGON.

OSCEOLA LAKE, Mich., July 6.—A fatal shooting affray occurred at Osceola Lake, this evening. Alexander Perry, nearly 30 years old, working in the woods for A. C. McDonald, of Cheboygan, ran out of the woods

or across a narrow path, and found Mrs. Bidwell alone, to whom he made indecent propositions. He then went away, saying he would return in the evening. About 8 o'clock he again appeared. Mrs. Bidwell picked a Winchester rifle loaded, and warned him not to approach the house. Perry continued to advance, and when he was a few rods away the woman first misgiving, her mark. Perry then lowered his head and rushed for the house. Mrs. Bidwell fired again, shooting him through the heart. The body was brought to Gaylord, where an inquest was held. The verdict was justifiable homicide. Perry was a single man. Mrs. Bidwell is 22 years old.

Dismissed Warriors.
ENR, Pa., July 6.—The Erie military companies which participated in the sham battle of Atlanta at Cleveland have returned with more than a fair idea of how battles are fought. Many are bruised and lame from their experience with sham rebels, and one had his hand almost blown off. They report the capture of a rebel rebel flag was a part of the program, and when the Erie companies, which were detailed for this feature, charged on the flag, the rebels lost control of themselves, and it is said, defended the flag by clubbing their rifles and pounding the attacking party. Rifles were fired almost in their faces, and a regular hand-to-hand encounter took place before the flag was torn from the defenders.

Strong hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Gen. H. H. Sibley, the most conspicuous citizen of Minnesota, who has long been dangerously ill.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Two ships from Vera Cruz have arrived at Pensacola with yellow fever on board, and been sent to quarantine.

A bale of new middling cotton, weighing 335 pounds, was sold at Albany, Georgia, for 25½ cents per pound.

The newslayers of Chicago, to the number of 250, were given a beautiful supper at the risk by Rev. Dr. Loomer.

A man named Griffey was shot at Ennis, Ireland, for taking a piece from which the former tenants had been evicted.

The mill of Blackie & Co., at Amesbury, Massachusetts, valued at \$100,000, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

A refugee arrested on the street at Cairo, Egypt, died in the hospital, probably from cholera. The fatal cases at Damietta numbered 112.

El Mias, a merchant of Benidix, Texas, recently ejected from his store a Mexican named Vela, and Vela revenged himself by killing the merchant.

The commission house of Whitcomb & Kundall, of Chicago, has been closed on an attachment by Philip D. Armour. The liabilities of the bankrupts are about \$100,000.

R. C. Vreeland, the oldest resident of Staten Island, a partner of Commodore Vanderbilt in the potatoe levy, has been elected to rest in the Mount Pleasant cemetery at New York.

A saw mill near Ennisville, Texas, worked by prison labor, was blown to pieces by a boiler explosion. Four convicts were instantly killed and four others seriously wounded.

A fire at Calumet, Mich., destroyed a block of business buildings valued at \$25,000. An equal amount was lost at Middletown, N. Y., by the destruction of the spacious residence of Ira T. Cummings.

Sedgwick Rice, of St. Paul, has secured a commission as second lieutenant in the United States army after laboring three years for it, having been promised the appointment by Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

Reports have reached Helena, Montana, that Lieutenant Connor Lige set out from Fort Assiniboine to drive back the British Cross, and suffered defeat at their hands. He is said to have dispatched a courier to the fort for reinforcements.

Snit has been begun at Milwaukee by D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., against George Estley & Son, of Whitewater, Wis., because the latter firm has charged the former with infringement of a harvester patent. Damages in \$100,000 are claimed.

Ex-Governor Ramsey, chairman of the Utah commission, states that his members were treated very civilly by both gentiles and Mormons, although the subject of much criticism. He thinks the election in August will be the test of the experiment towards reform in Utah.

The cable announces the death of John Winston Spencer Churchill, duke of Marlborough, at the age of 61. In parliament he distinguished himself for his efforts in behalf of the established church. In 1870 he was nominated to the vicereignty of Ireland. He was a prince of the holy Roman empire, and enjoyed a pension of \$5,000 per annum.

In the superior court at Montreal Judge Papihaud granted a separation and alimony to the wife of Thomas Davidson, a wealthy insurance broker. The lady possesses great attractions and a fine education. During a visit to Rome she embraced the Catholic faith, and an estrangement commenced in regard to the education of the children.

Labor Matters.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6.—The movement to depose the Knights of Labor from the leadership of trade organizations and substitute for it a federation of trades, is gaining strength. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated association, which is the strongest trade organization in the country, stated that the iron-workers are ready to enter into a federation with other trades at any time, and outlines a plan for organization. This is as follows: First, for each trade to organize by itself; second, for each trade to elect a delegate to a national association; third, each trade, without foregoing any of the control of its own affairs, to harmoniously affiliate with other trades so as to render and receive aid when necessary; fourth, having organized the trades locally and then each into a national association, delegates should be elected by the latter to a convention for the purpose of forming a federation. The Labor Tribune, which is the organ of the Amalgamated association, glass-workers, miners, and several other trades, also indorses the proposed federation. The Iron Molders' union of America also indorses the federation.

ENR, July 6.—A Journal special from South Royallton, Vt., reports that the striking miners at Ely are in a state of riot because they are not paid. They drove F. M. P. Cazin, the late superintendent out of town, escorting him through West Fairlee. Cazin's team was stopped there by the mob, and he was armed with revolvers and clubs, and he was compelled to wait until three desperadoes were given for "the man we drove out of town." The mob threatened to burn all the property if their money was not forthcoming, including the elegant residence of E. E. Goddard. The miners are said to have possession of all the mine explosives, and their wives have collected bushels of stones with which to aid in the row.

Some Doubt the Bible.

And the motives of its authors, but none who have used them doubt the efficacy

of Burdock Blood Bitters. This spiced blood tonic is without a peer.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

CROOK, THE INDIAN FIGHTER.

The General's Views on the Proper Indian Policy.

CHICAGO, July 6.—General Geo. Crook, the veteran Indian fighter, passed through this city on his way to Washington, and a reporter had a few moments' conversation with him with reference to the management of the frontier tribes:

"What do you think is the best policy to pursue towards these Indians?"

"I do not care to say much about that part of it," replied the general, "because I do not want to seem to be interfering with what does not concern me. My part of the business is accomplished. The rest is in the province of those who have the management of the Indians."

"It has been claimed that you are in favor of putting the captured Indians on the reservation with the rest of their nation, and (think that the wisest policy?"

"That is practically true. I believe that they can be treated with proper management. The Indians must be treated like reasoning beings if we wish to have them act rationally. If they are put on the reservation and given farms, so that they can sustain themselves, all will be well. The feeling among those who surrendered was favorable to this plan. Among the first things they asked me about was the procuring of farms, showing their desire to become civilized and to be sustained. I believe it will work well if they are given the opportunity. I do not think the idea of moving them elsewhere a practicable one. It would be attended with great risks. To begin with, if they are so dangerous, why should any other locality be inflicted with them? Then, does it stand to reason that they would submit quietly to be separated from the rest of their nation? There are about 5,000 Apaches at the San Carlos agency, including those who surrendered. This would give a total force of about 1,400 fighting men. You may depend upon it that they will fight before they will consent to be removed. Those who have just been on the warpath will fight the others, because when they see their kinsmen taken away they can readily ask themselves, 'Will it not be our turn next?' Now if any general trouble began it would require an army of 10,000 men to handle them, for you have seen how much trouble 100 gave, and I had Apaches to help me fight Apaches. These are the grounds on which I am opposed to any attempt at removing them, and I believe it will prove wiser to let them remain where they wish to be. I do not believe they would go to war again unless driven to it."

"Would it not be a better plan to have the Indians under the sole control of the war department?"

"I think it would, for the reason that then there would only be one head and one policy. The present system resembles very much a ship with two captains."

The general further said, in speaking of his expedition, that it was a far greater benefit to the Mexicans than to us, as they had been freed from the Mexican war. When they captured six Mexican captives were rescued, five women and a child. The Mexicans were well satisfied with the whole affair, and had expressed their appreciation of his course.

Gen. Crook did not know what he was wanted for at the capital, but presumed it was in connection with this Indian question. As soon as he can get away he will return to the south-west. He appears to be in good health and spirits, though somewhat palled down by the worry and hardships in his campaign.

SPORTING NEWS.

League and other Base Ball Games.

—Deaths on the Turf at Chicago.

Brighton Beach and other Points.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Following is the record of league games: Detroit 6, Buffalo 1; New York 1, Providence 18. Other games: Fort Wayne 10, Chicago Union 1; Cleveland 16, Rockford 2.

THE TURF.

Chicago driving park: First race, 3½ miles, the Colman stakes, Geo. Harding first; time, 1:40; second race, 1½ miles, Illinois Derby, Leonard first; time, 2:51. Third race, 1½ miles, heats, Eddie H. first; fastest time, 2:45. Fourth race, 1 mile, sailing, Blanton first; time, 1:40. Fifth race, Paines horse stakes, 1½ miles, won by Mediator in 2:37.

Euclid track, July 6.—First race, 3½ miles, Periwinkle first; time, 1:18. Second race, 3½ miles, Oursay first; time, 1:18. Third race, 1½ miles, Arsenic first; time, 1:58. Fourth race, 1 mile, Dellah first; time, 1:45. Fifth race, 1½ miles, Boccaccio first; time, 2:15.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 6.—Trotting races at Ivy City. First race, 2:34 class, D. rector first. Best time, 2:24. Second race, 2:30 class, was postponed on account of darkness, after St. Cloud had secured two heats, and Billy Button and Tony Novell each beat each. Best time, 2:23.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—Narragansett park races: First race, 2:45 class, won by Magic in best time 2:30; second race, 2:24 class, taken by Iron Age in best time 2:24.

No Blood Spilled.

NEW YORK, July 6.—It is understood that John Amory Knox, editor and part proprietor of Texas Siftings, and D. B. Sheehan, a sculptor, who has a studio in the Star (formerly Wallack's) theatre building, fought a duel in a retired spot some four miles from Hoboken. Neither, it is certain, was wounded. At 11 o'clock a. m. Knox and his second were on the ground, a severe fight, however, of only eight or ten minutes, and of only a few minutes. They were placed twenty paces apart. At the word "three," both fired, but without effect. Knox declared himself satisfied, but Sheehan called for another shot. At the second fire Knox declared himself satisfied, and found that Sheehan's bullet had passed through his coat and shirt, slightly grazing the skin. Sheehan was untouched. The pair then shook hands, and the proceedings were over. Sheehan, who fears arrest, immediately telegraphed his wife: "Business calls me to Connecticut; will not be home to-night," and started for Hartford by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Mr. Knox hurried away, with the intention of leaving for Texas by the first train, but had not departed at a late hour.

British Workmen on a Strike.

LEARNON, July 6.—Ten thousand iron workers in Staffordshire, who are on a strike, with banners marched to Dudleyport, Tipton and Maxley, and entered the iron works at these places and quenched the fires in the furnaces, thus stopping work. The force of policemen on hand were powerless to prevent the action of the strikers.

A Sensation Spotted.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The statement having been published that Lotta, the actress, was married to O. Edwin Huss, the latter furnishes the following card for publication: "WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—There is no foundation for the rumor of the marriage of the distinguished actress, Miss Lotta M. Crabtree, and myself. O. Edwin Huss."

There are eleven names before the legislature of New Hampshire in the way to contest. It is said that Edward H. Rollins had no chance of re-election since the recent caucus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW Attractions
AT
McKEY & BRO'S
Beautiful line of
Satin
now only 15 cents.

Hosiery.
100 dozen line striped hose at 15 cents.

Lawns.
50 pieces new patterns, in fancy figures at \$2.40.

Silks.
The best value in \$1.25 and \$1.50. Silk crepe opened by any house in Janesville.

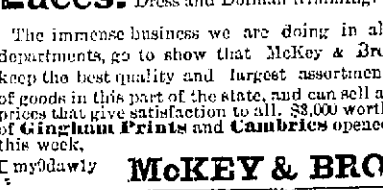
Gloves.
Our fine and \$1.00 Kids, and 25 to 50 Ladies Thread, are an extra bargain.

Laces.
100 pieces of the latest style for Dress and Dolman trimming.

The immense business we are doing in all departments, go to show that McKee & Bro. keep the best quality and largest assortment of goods in this part of the state, and can sell this goods at a sacrifice to suit. \$5.00 worth of Gingham Prints and Cambrics opened this week.

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BRUNT'S PROFILE.



America's Finest Nickel

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Quality and Style Unequaled.

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Agents wanted in every town. Dealers only.



With the largest and best assortment of

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In Southern Wis. We fear no competition and are happy to inform the public that we have no 24 dealers of longest duration. We retail many goods at Chicago wholesale prices. Our large and rapidly increasing trade demonstrates that the people are not slow to appreciate this fact. Remember the east side, McKee's old stand.

Printed Dinner Sets

at surprisingly low figures.

REFRIGERATORS

and Ice Chests as cheap and as good as are in the market. A few more

Baby Carriages

at a bargain. The only firm in the city that keeps gasoline and fluid. All we ask is your inspection to verify these statements.

GREEN & RICE,

23 West Milwaukee Street.

We believe that there is a large class of persons who are in need of a medicine that is skillfully and conscientiously selected and compounded, and that they have been very useful by the most eminent medical authorities. We must come to this conclusion in precisely the same way that we come to the conclusion that a man is a skillful physician by what they accomplish, and by the testimony of those who have used them. The reputation of a medicine is sustained by exactly the same evidence that sustains a skillful physician's reputation. A large class of these medicines came out of the regular practice, and were prepared and originally prescribed by the best physicians. * * * Very few of them, we believe are humbug and fraud in the emulsion, or the intent of their makers. The people, who are so necessary the judges, both of doctors and of medicines, say that these medicines are not all humbug, and if human testimony is good for anything, that fact is established. —Scraper's Monthly.

LIVER

A FACT—Facts are established by testimony. The weight of the testimony is dependent upon the character of the witnesses. The following unimpeachable testimony pronounced Dow's Liver Care a medicine of merit.

We, the undersigned, have used Dow's Liver Care ourselves and in our families, for many of the diseases of the liver, which is recommended, and we pronounce it the most reliable and efficient medicine yet introduced in this country, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all sufferers.

CURE!

John C. Jenkins, Wm. W. Wheeler, Hon. H. S. Edwards, Prof. J. H. Nourse, John Nichols, W. B. Bates, O. E. Bates, Hon. A. C. Bates, M. L. Richardson, K. Gutz, Hon. Ely Nourse, Jas. Griffith, of Janesville, Wis., Ed. Matthews, Fulton; Thos. Brinary, Fort; Henry Bacon, Johnson; Albert Cone, Edgerton; Geo. W. Goodrich, Fulton.

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